

This section referred to in discussing the rules laid down by various statutes for the valuation of life estates and estates in remainder. Distinction drawn in this regard between dower and other life estates. *Williams' Case*, 3 Bl. 265.

Cited but not construed in *Catlin v. Catlin*, 60 Md. 578; *Stallings v. Stallings*, 22 Md. 47.

See art. 16, sec. 44.

1904, art. 46, sec. 64. 1888, art. 46, sec. 64. 1860, art. 47, sec. 64.
1820, ch. 191, sec. 23. 1886, ch. 220.

64. The court shall, in its discretion, allow each commissioner for every day he shall necessarily attend in the execution of such commission a sum of money not exceeding two dollars per day, and to the surveyor employed by them (when necessary) a sum not exceeding six dollars per day for himself and chain-carriers, and such other expenses as they may deem reasonable and proper, all which allowances and expenses, together with the fees on the issuing and return of such commission, shall be paid by the representatives applying for such commission when the lands or estates are divided, or by the representative making his election to take the estate; and such representative may charge the other representatives with their respective proportions of the whole sum so paid, and each other representative, or his guardian, shall be obliged to repay or allow him his part thereof, respectively, and in case the lands or estates shall be sold by the commissioners they shall then pay out of the money arising from the sale the whole of the expenses attending the execution of their commission to be allowed as above by the court; provided, nevertheless, that the circuit court for Baltimore county may, in its discretion, allow each of the commissioners aforesaid for every day of service as said commissioners not exceeding the sum of ten dollars per day.

Ibid. sec. 65. 1888, art. 46, sec. 65. 1860, art. 47, sec. 65.
1820, ch. 191, sec. 32. 1832, ch. 53.

65. In all cases where an election shall be made by any person under and in virtue of this article, or by the husband in right of his wife, and the valuation of the land of the said intestate hath been paid to the heir or heirs of the deceased by the person so electing, the commissioners, or a majority of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, shall make and execute to the person so electing, at his expense, a good and valid deed of bargain and sale in fee simple, under the direction of the court to which the return or returns shall have been made.

The election to take the whole estate and a settlement therefor vests the legal title in the party electing without a deed from the commissioners, and this is true although the election is made by the husband in the right of his wife. The settlement, however, or the giving of bond under section 51, is a condition precedent to the passing of title. *Stevens v. Richardson*, 6 H. & J. 156. And see *Jarrett v. Cooley*, 6 H. & J. 260; *Ridgely v. Iglehart*, 3 Bl. 546; *Jones v. Jones*, 1 Bl. 460.

For a form of commissioner's deed, see art. 21, sec. 60.